



FRIDAY EVENING JULY 21, 1899

CONTRARY to the prognostications of the republicans and bolters, the meeting of the national democratic committee in Chicago yesterday was a love feast and resulted in a thorough reconciliation and reunion of the members of that party, and the removal of all differences that may have heretofore existed among them, including even those between Altgeld and Harrison, Tammany and anti-Tammany, Goebel and anti-Goebel, and the goldites and silverites, and all, too, upon a bold, open and square told democratic basis, and an expressed declaration in favor of Bryan and the Chicago platform. The injurious effects of the McKinley reign have been so disastrous to the vast majority of the people of the country, that all patriotic democrats realize the urgent necessity of preventing its continuance, and to effect that object have determined to come together and agree to follow Mr. Cleveland's wise precept, but not his example, to abide by the decision of their national convention.

The national democratic committee was especially wise when it declared yesterday against imperialism and the further prosecution of the unjust war against the Filipinos, who are only fighting for freedom from foreign rule, as the people of this country did in the Revolutionary War. There is nothing more unpopular than a cruel and unjust war, even if successful, and when it is unnecessarily prolonged for political effect, and besides, is criminally expensive, and the national democratic committee had common sense enough to interpret correctly that sober sided feeling of the country on the subject. The jingoes and expansionists and other foolish people may not agree with this, but nobody expects any good from them.

A REPUBLICAN newspaper, among the other reasons it assigns for denouncing the meeting of the national democratic committee and its action, offer, as a convincing one, the fact that it was held in the city of Chicago, which, it says, is "the stronghold of anarchy in this country." But after the recent blowing up of a railroad station and the obstruction of railroad tracks and travel, and the shooting and stoning of railroad hands and of passengers, in New York unprejudiced people are induced to believe that the latter, and not the former city, is the stronghold of anarchy, though Wall street is there, from which the republicans obtain the money with which they buy the Presidency and Congress.

SUCH is the need for a large army in the Philippine Islands that some of the troops now in Cuba are to be sent at once to Manila. But the military officers in Cuba protest against such a diminution of their commands and say the smaller their forces shall become, the greater will be those of the bandits and the more injurious their operations. Already the island is rife with rumors of conspiracies and insurrections, and when the three million dollars Mr. McKinley has given the ex-insurgents shall have been expended, and the American army there be reduced in size and debilitated by the climate, the news from Cuba will be exciting.

JUDGING from the character of the telegrams ex-Secretary Alger is receiving from the prominent men of his party in his State, it would seem that the ill-treatment he has received from the President is resented by the non-office-holding republicans there, as it is by those of every other State. When not personally interested or prejudiced, nearly all right thinking men despise unfaithful friends and disloyal pals. Unless Mr. Alger be deeper in the mire than some people suppose he is, it won't be long before he gives utterance to his feelings on the subject of his ejection from the White House.

THERE WERE no insurgents in Porto Rico, and the people of that island did not object to Spanish rule, and the fact that thousands of them are now poverty stricken and are sick or dying of starvation and its consequences, makes them regret the advent of their "humanitarian" conquerors, previous to whose arrival they were prosperous, happy and contented. They now realize that American liberty is a delusion and a snare, and that Spanish "tyranny" was a blessing, and one, too, not in disguise.

THIRTY EIGHT years ago today the first battle of Manassas was fought, and the regiment of Confederates from this city received its baptism of fire. A great victory was gained by the Southern soldiers, which, there is every reason to believe, would have been decisive, had the commanding general of the Confederate forces acted upon the wise military principle of always advancing upon a retreating enemy. No wonder old Confederates hate to think of the war between the States.

ADMIRAL DEWEY has sued his government for three hundred and twenty-

five thousand dollars prize money, for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, though he did not lose a single man there. The attempt to raise money with which to buy him a house has practically failed, but as he is the captain of the King's navy, the King's courts will probably decide the suit in his favor.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll now knows whether there is a hell or not.

FROM WASHINGTON.
(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
Washington, July 21.

Senator Fairbanks was again at the State Department today. Negotiations with London and Ottawa are still progressing and pending their final disposition the postponed date of the Canadian Commission's meeting at Quebec, if there shall be one, has not yet been agreed upon.

Admiral Dewey cabled to Secretary Long this morning from Trieste accepting the invitation of the Washington committee for a reception on the steps of the Capitol where the sword voted by Congress will be presented. Secretary Long will make the presentation and the President has promised to attend the ceremony which will have all the attributes of a national affair.

A dispatch from General Otis at Manila, to the War Department this morning is as follows: "Captain B. A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, with seventy men surprised under robber hands in Negros, numbering 450; killed 115; wounded many; captured five rifles and revolvers, many hand weapons, large quantities of stock. Fighting at close distance. Byrne's loss one killed and one wounded, names not given; this activity very unusual for quiet of Negros." Captain Bernard A. Byrne was born in Kentucky and appointed second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry from civil life from the District of Columbia in 1875 and is now the senior captain of the regiment.

Secretary Alger was present at the cabinet meeting today, but left almost an hour before the meeting adjourned. After his departure the question of his successor was discussed. Several names were talked over, among them being Ambassador Horace Porter, Elihu Root, of New York, Gen. Francis V. Green and another whose name cabinet officers decline to divulge. No selection has been made. The place will not go to Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith, Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn, nor, it is stated, to General Green.

Root, of probable selection is Mr. Root, of New York. It was admitted by cabinet officers that his name had been considered and favorably commented upon by the members of the cabinet. It is stated that his appointment would meet with both political and popular approval and that he is well fitted for the place. The trade concession arrangement between this country and France was also discussed at length. There are a few details yet to be agreed upon. These will have to be decided before July 24, when the agreement must become operative.

Having succeeded in inducing the weak President to drive Secretary Alger out of his cabinet, the same influence is being brought to bear upon him by which it is hoped he may feel it his duty to get rid of Secretary Long, also, and already people here are demanding that there should be a new man at the head of the navy.

Governor Tyler came from Manassas yesterday evening and spent the night here and left for Richmond this morning. He seemed to be in the best of spirits and spoke in the most confident terms of the prospects of his election, and said he made no mistake in announcing his candidacy at such a late day.

Mr. Frank Hume of Alexandria county says many people from that county and from the city of Alexandria have urged him to announce himself as a candidate for the legislature, but that though there are several things he would like the legislature to do, he has not yet determined whether he will run or not.

Mr. Gouch, a candidate for the clerkship of the House of Delegates of Virginia and Mr. Ryan, the speaker of that body, who attended the Manassas Horse Show yesterday were here this morning. Mr. Gouch says his chances for getting the place so long held by Mr. Bigger, the late clerk, he looks upon as very favorable. Mr. Ryan says he will certainly be a member of the next House of Delegates, and hasn't by any means abandoned hope of again being the Speaker thereof.

Secretary Alger's friends say he is biding his time, not nursing his wrath to keep it warm, and that on the 23 of August, when he shall have bid adieu to the War Department and to Mr. McKinley's service, he will probably have something to say that will not sound as sweet to the President as the music of an Eolian harp.

People who attended the late Prince William county, Virginia, horse show, say that show was a very creditable one, though the crowd experienced some discomfort from the dust and a little inconvenience from delayed accommodation. Virginians, they say, are as fond of politics as ever, and that the Senatorial election in their State seemed to be of equal interest to them with the races. Governor Tyler, they say, seemed to have many friends among the farmers, but Senator Martin, more, and the horse men liked him better because he knew the pedigree of every horse of any account in the show. The only untoward accident during the whole two days, they say, was the fall of Mr. Charles Haukamp received, but that it was not serious, was made plain when he was seen here this morning, though walking on crutches.

The "moving down" dispatches from Manila have been recommended, but they are received with little credit. One came this morning to the effect that in Luzon, and in another of the Philippine Islands, U. S. soldiers had a fight with the natives, and benevolently assimilated 115 of them by killing that number, and wounding a great many more, with a loss to the Americans of only one man.

The administration has authorized Captain Lockett of the 4th U. S. cavalry, to enlist a regiment of cavalry for service in the Philippine Islands.

It is reported this morning what is said to be good authority that the President has been fully satisfied that Elihu Root of New York, will accept the post office and that he has virtually decided to tender him the place if the members of the Cabinet today cordially approve of his decision. Mr. Root is the counsel of Senator Platt and of the New York Sun.

Aguinaldo has concentrated 2,000 troops at Aparri and fortified the town and coast approaches, expecting a visit from Americans.

Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, said he apprehended no serious troubles with Kruger.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

VIRGINIA NEWS

Dr. William H. Rodgers died very suddenly yesterday at his home in Cloverlawn, Rockbridge county.

The Fidelity International Company of Philadelphia will erect a large plant near Norfolk for the manufacture of cotton and linseed oils, etc.

Mr. L. C. Sales, of Guilford, Caroline county, and Miss Clara B. Ackley, youngest daughter of Mr. John W. Blackley, of Spotsylvania county, were married at the Exchange Hotel in Fredericksburg yesterday.

The case of William Burge, charged with criminally assaulting his daughter, was given to the jury at Newport News yesterday evening. After being out for one hour a verdict of guilty was returned, fixing his punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

The separator of the thrashing machine of Messrs Thomas and Reed and six stacks of grain, three of wheat and three of oats, were burned on Mrs. John M. Luck's farm in Stafford county yesterday. The fire originated from the engine.

The first committee of the International Peace Conference met at the Hague yesterday. It was unanimously decided to prohibit the firing of explosives from balloons. The delegates representing the United States and Great Britain voted together against the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gases and explosive bullets.

Among those who passed the Medical Examining Board at the session held in Richmond June 5th and 6th were W. P. Caton, of Dumfries; R. C. Cook, of Clarke; R. W. Gover, of Loudoun; J. H. Iden, of Manassas; Richard Mason and W. B. Mason, of Fauquier; A. P. Osborne, and H. G. Plaster of Loudoun, and R. A. Payne, of Fauquier.

The plant of the Northern and Southern Kinding Wood Company, at Money Point, near Norfolk was placed in the hands of Sheriff Cromwell yesterday on an attachment issued by the court of law and chancery in Norfolk, to M. Shelley, of Boston, who claims to have advanced \$500 for a lot of kinding wood, which was never delivered to him.

A report was circulated in Richmond yesterday that the admirers of General Fitzhugh Lee, without regard to political affiliation, were making efforts to secure his appointment as Secretary of War, to succeed General Alger. On the other hand, it is said that the President desires General Lee's services in another direction, and that he will probably follow Wheeler to the Philippines.

Col. A. H. Leftwich has purchased 75 acres of land in Amherst county, four miles above Lynchburg, the purchase carrying with it, according to the riparian rights, one half of the river for a distance of three-eighths of a mile. It is proposed to form a stock company to develop the water power, convey it to Lynchburg by electrical transmission and furnish power for manufactures, street railways, etc.

The Dover Baptist Association in Richmond yesterday passed a radical resolution which in effect will renounce churches which retain members in their congregations who are engaged in either the wholesale or retail liquor traffic. Two of the committee of three to whom the question was submitted reported that they looked on the liquor traffic as a dark blot on civilization, and urged the churches to keep themselves clean from fellowship with the trade.

The "land grabbers" have carried their operation to the extent of embracing a cemetery in their operations. Yesterday Judge B. R. Wellford, of the Henrico county Circuit Court granted the Evergreen Cemetery Association an injunction restraining W. H. Kennon from buying or procuring a deed for the public burying ground of the said association for delinquent taxes. Mr. Kennon had filed application to purchase the same. The burying ground is in Henrico county, adjoining Oakwood Cemetery.

Charlie Williamson, a negro, was caught Tuesday night at Newport News burglarizing the room of Mrs. W. H. Minor. Among those who joined in the pursuit was Deputy Clerk of Court Hargrave, who was rapidly gaining on the negro, when the latter turned and fired point-blank in his pursuer's face. Mr. Hargrave, to escape another shot, fell to the ground. The crowd finally believing that Hargrave was dead, made several ineffectual attempts, after the negro was caught, to take the prisoner from his captors, and he was unmercifully punched and kicked by those who could get at him as he was hustled to jail. Fully a thousand men assembled about the jail, and threats of lynching were made. At the height of the excitement it was learned that Mr. Hargrave was unhurt. The negro was sent on to the grand jury.

FAIRFAX NOTES.

Miss Dixie Trenary, of Alexandria, is visiting her friend Miss Mary Marshall, at Burke.

Mr. Herbert Fairfax and family of Alexandria are visiting Mr. George Harrison, at Burke.

R. C. Triplett has been appointed justice of the peace in Mt. Vernon district, to fill a vacancy.

Judge James Sangster received a telegram on Wednesday, announcing the death, in Chattanooga, Tenn., of his son, Mr. Thos. R. Sangster.

At 3 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, July 26, democratic meetings will be held in several magisterial districts of Fairfax county, for the purpose of appointing delegates and their alternates to the State senatorial convention which will be held in Alexandria city, Wednesday, August 9th, and for the House of Delegates convention which will be held at Fairfax Court House at 12 o'clock Wednesday, August 16.

Col. Joseph E. Willard has awarded the contract to build the new masonic hall to Mr. A. Thompson, who will commence work on the same without delay. The building will be 64x40 feet, with a portico in front, and will be a handsome structure. The lower floor will be used as a town hall, while the hall above will be used by the Masons, and probably other societies. The building will be a frame one, and will occupy the corner lot in front of the store of Mr. O. B. Campbell.—[Fairfax Herald.]

AUTOMOBILES FOR POSTAL SERVICE. Postoffice Department officials expect to ask for an appropriation at the next session of Congress for the use of automobiles in collecting the mails at first-class postoffices. They will ask permission to use the appropriation of \$410,000 for horse hire allowance for automobiles. The recent tests in Buffalo have satisfied officials in Washington that they may be used to advantage.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

When the democratic national committee came to order in the clubroom of the Sherman House at Chicago, at twelve o'clock yesterday, all the States were represented either by proxy or by their regular committee-men with the exception of North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Arizona. Mr. Bryan held proxies for Michigan and South Dakota, and was present throughout the meetings of the committee, although he did not take any active part in the proceedings. Ex-Governor Altgeld was offered the proxy of Committee-man White, of Washington, but declined it, and Willis J. Abbot, of New York, acted for that State. Mayor Harrison held the proxy for Alaska, but did not attend either session of the committee. Peter J. Otey, of Virginia, was present. The lesson of yesterday's proceedings is plain. Mr. Bryan will be renominated and the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed. Gold democrats are to be returned home again.

Mr. Stone announced that the committee of three appointed to investigate the charges made by the Harrison faction of Illinois against P. J. Devlin, editor of the press bureau of the national committee, was ready to report. The committee read the report, which, after reciting at length the occurrences leading up to the complaint of the Harrison faction against Mr. Devlin recommended that he be expelled.

A motion was promptly made by Mr. Gahan, of Illinois, that the report of the committee be adopted, and it was carried, with three dissenting voices. Mr. Bryan did not vote although he was present and held two proxies.

The matter of rules was then taken up, and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, moved an adjournment, as not all the members of the committee were provided with copies of the rules, and he objected to further proceedings until they were supplied. The meeting then adjourned until 3:30, a recess of one and one-half hours.

When the meeting reconvened, Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, addressed the committee, inviting the member to make a visit to Milwaukee, and Mr. Cox, the head of the delegation which is endeavoring to secure the next democratic convention for Kansas City, made a short speech, setting forth the advantages of that city as a convention city. No action was taken as it had been determined before the meeting was called to order that the committee should not at the present meeting consider anything relating to the location of the next convention.

Mr. Tarvin, of Kentucky, chairman of the Ohio Valley Bi-racial League, read the resolutions passed by the league at the meeting held at the Palmer House early in the day, calling for the insertion in the next democratic national platform of planks antagonistic to trusts, in opposition to "imperialism" and for a declaration of adherence to the silver plank of the Chicago platform.

No action was taken by the committee, save to pass a vote of thanks to the members of the Bi-racial League.

Mr. Johnson, of Kansas, introduced a resolution grouping the States for the purpose of facilitating campaign work. He made no specific attempts or suggestions in his resolution, and it was referred to the executive committee, with power to act.

Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, then moved an adjournment sine die, which was carried, the session coming to an end at 7 o'clock.

G. C. BROWN FOUND DEAD AT HIS BARN.

A dispatch from York, Pa., says: State Senator Gerard C. Brown, of this county, was found dead on his farm near York, about eight miles from York, last night, and is supposed to have been hanged to death by an enraged bull, or to have been killed by a heavy fall from his barn. Investigation is being made now by a coroner's jury. When found his body was lying under a shed in the rear of the barn, where he had evidently crawled to get out of harm's way. His face and head were badly cut and bruised.

Hon. Gerard C. Brown was born November 17, 1842, in London. He was the son of Benjamin F. and Mary Brown, of Putnam county, New York. His father spent twenty-five years traveling, and it was while on one of those traveling trips to England that Gerard C. was born. He received his education at North Salem Academy, Westchester county, N. Y.; at the Phillips Exeter Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale University, where he was a member of the class of 1863. He left Yale when eighteen years old to enter the army, was wounded at the battle of Bull Run and was honorably discharged.

He engaged in farming at Creton Falls, N. Y., until he came to this country, since when he had taken an active part in democratic politics, and had been three times elected to the State Senate, during which time he served on important committees. He was the State lecturer of the granite, and had been the York county deputy since 1876, and was associate editor of the Farmers' Friend. He married the daughter of Dr. J. W. Bancroft, of Fairfax county, Va., who survives him with five children.

PAINTING BY MACHINERY.—A spray-er with which cars are painted by means of a hose, has been placed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Although the men operating the machine were not familiar with it, they painted on the first day as many cars as four times the force could have done by hand. It is said that a man will be able to paint a car in from 10 to 15 minutes after once becoming used to the machine. The men complain that it is injurious to the eyes, as some of the paint is bound to fly back. An air pipe affords the necessary power to operate a small engine, which runs the sprayer.

ALGER'S LETTER AND THE ANSWER.

The following is Secretary Alger's letter of resignation and the President's reply to it:

July 19, 1899.
Sir—I beg to tender to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to take effect at such time in the near future as you may decide the affairs of this department will permit.
In terminating my official connection with your administration I wish for you continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work entrusted to you.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. A. ALGER.

To the President.

The President replied:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 19, 1899.

Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:
Dear Sir—Your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, under date of July 19, is accepted, to take effect the first of August, 1899.

In thus severing the official relation which has continued for more than two years, I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period, and to wish you a long and happy life.
With assurances of high regard and esteem I am yours sincerely,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

General Alger will leave the War Department before August 1. Until his successor is chosen Assistant Secretary McKeljohn will act. The President has made no decision.

A dispatch from Washington says:

Expressions of sympathy for Secretary Alger emanate from every side. Much of the sympathy is due to the disgust at the methods employed to secure his resignation. They savor too much of those used in the case of John Sherman. It is felt that Mr. McKinley did not determine to rid himself of Alger because he believed him to be guilty of reprehensible conduct in handling the affairs of the War Department, as the President was too closely associated with the operations of the department to hold Alger responsible for the personnel who were devoted to securing the pressure brought to bear on him by the politicians operating through the White House, but he naturally expected the support and sympathy of those to whose wishes he yielded. This he received as long as he could be of use either as agent or buffer against attacks on the administration. But his agency came to an end with the reorganization of the army, in which he was not permitted to participate, all appointments coming from the White House. There were several of the more important appointments, so many to each member of Congress that White Alger was merely accused of sacrificing the people's blood and treasure through his incompetency. He was persona grata to the administration, but when he was convicted of the more heinous offense of alienating their votes, his fate was sealed. With the characteristic disregard of the administration for everything except political expediency, he was dropped. He was given little after his dismissal, but was not from the council table, but, relying on the friendship of the President, he ignored them. In fact, he canvassed the situation very thoroughly, and was assured that he could exercise his own pleasure, which, as he announced, was to remain in the Cabinet until the end of the year.

GOV. TYLER AT MANASSAS.

Governor Tyler, who was a guest at the horse show at Manassas, talked confidently last night in regard to his candidacy for United States Senator. He said he had reasons to believe he would win; declared that an "office-trust," which he described as "an organization which attempts to secretly control the elections to all offices in the gift of Virginia," existed in the State; attacked the alleged organization defiantly; criticized severely the method by which Fitzhugh Lee was defeated for the Senate, and repeated with emphasis that the question was simply, shall the people of the State be ruled by a few shadow members of a clique, or by the plain people of the State?

Governor Tyler made no speech at the horse show. When it was ended he was driven back to Mr. Thompson's house, there he was the guest, and where he was afterward seen by a reporter.

To the reporters' question as to what were his plans for the canvass, he candidly admitted that he was hardly prepared to state definitely or elaborately how he intended to conduct the campaign. He said: "I shall avoid all personalities. I shall not speak ill of anyone, because, as individuals, I have nothing against the men who oppose my views. I repeat that I do not wish to criticize any man harshly on personal grounds. I attack only principles and methods. If certain men behind those methods and supporting those principles happen to get in the way that is their fault, not mine."

Governor Tyler also said that he might make speeches throughout the campaign if it should seem advisable, but that at present he is not inclined to take the stump.

The Governor remained at Manassas until today when he returned to Richmond.

At the noon intermission of the Horse Show Governor Tyler and many friends partook of a basket lunch with Mr. Thornton and family in the shade of the grandstand. A number of friends joined them later, and the Governor discussed political conditions with them. Captain J. E. Willard and Commonwealth's Attorney Ford, also Mr. Robert E. Lee, jr., of Fairfax, brought in reports from Fairfax. The sentiment of the voters was stated to be overwhelmingly for Governor Tyler. Mr. Willard was re-elected to the legislature. It is said he will vote for Governor Tyler without instructions.

Mrs. PEROT INDICTED.—Mrs. Lettie A. R. Perot, divorced wife of William Yates Perot, whose name is now known throughout the country as the principal of one of the most remarkable cases of its kind recorded, was yesterday presented and indicted by the grand jury for Baltimore city for kidnapping and abducting her 11-year-old daughter, Gladys Perot, who by decree of Judge Burke, of the Circuit Court, in annulling the marriage, was placed in the custody of Mr. Wm. H. Perot. This action is preliminary to a determined effort on the part of the grandfather to regain possession of the child, and will be followed immediately by a process of extradition, necessitated by the sale of the child to the mother and child for Liverpool, England, as stated yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Backus, Elston, Mo., writes: "One Minute Cough Cure saved the life of our little boy when nearly dead with croup." Edgar Warfield, jr., corner King and Pitt streets.

DIED.

At her residence, 1316 Duke street, on the night of Thursday, July 20, 1899, Mr. REBECCA SIMMERMAN. Funeral tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.

Madrid, July 21.—This is the Queen Regent's birthday, and the city is suitably decorated. The Stars and Stripes were displayed at the American legation for the first time since the war.

Wei-Hai-Wei, China, July 21.—The British cruiser Bonaventure is ashore near here. Her position is dangerous and the chances of refloating the vessel are believed to be slight.

Berlin, July 21.—It is announced that Emperor William and Czar Nicholas will meet at Wiesbaden on August 6.

Bombay, July 21.—There has been an alarming increase in the plague at Poona. Almost 100 new cases are reported daily.

Paris, July 21.—The Petite Republique relates how Captain Dreyfus, while in prison on Devil's Island, was purposely allowed to overhear a conversation in which it was stated his wife had been unfaithful to him and was treating his children cruelly. This accounts for Dreyfus's coldness toward his wife upon the occasion of their first meeting at Rennes.

Liverpool, July 21.—The race for the Liverpool Cup of 1200 sovereigns, today, was won by Eastrope, Lord Beresford's Goodnoe ran second and Scia was third. Goodnoe was to have been Sloan's mount if he had not been suspended.

Rome, July 21.—The Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel is about to transfer his residence from Naples to Rome. The Crown Prince, who married the Princess Helen, of Montenegro, is expecting the birth of an heir in December.

Rome, July 21.—The Pope has directed that substantial aid be given the earthquake sufferers in and about the city.

Portsmouth, July 21.—Seven men were killed outright and eleven dangerously wounded by an explosion this afternoon in the engine room of the British torpedo boat destroyer Bullfinch while the vessel was making trials in the harbor here.

Castroville, July 21.—In a speech at a banquet last night Cecil Rhodes said there was not the slightest chance of war between England and the Transvaal.

Belfast, July 21.—It is reported that the Mackintosh estate, including the Lakes of Killarney, has been purchased by Thomas Gallagher, a local tobacco manufacturer, for the sum of \$425,000.

Nearing the End.

New York, July 21.—All car lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn are open this morning and cars are running nearly on schedule time. It looks as if the strikers were beaten but they do not admit it. The leaders declare even if they will win. Judging, however, from general appearances, this is a false hope. The railroad officials in both boroughs reiterated their declarations this morning that the strike was over and that normal conditions now prevail. There was little disorder anywhere during the night. In Brooklyn, also, the night was a quiet one. Daylight revealed the fact that the usual wire cutting had occurred but the damage was quickly repaired. The labor men are now beginning to fight among themselves, some of them declaring that a strike under present conditions was ill advised.

The sixteen men who are charged with blowing up the elevated railroad on Tuesday night, were arranged in the Adams street police court this morning and their cases were postponed until this afternoon.

The Griffin-Philpot Feud.

London, Ky., July 21.—The Philpots on the one side and the Morris-Griffin forces on the other, who had one of the most deadly battles in the history of their feud last Monday, and who on Wednesday were near each other, armed, have not clashed again, though another battle is considered almost inevitable.

Manchester, Ky., July 21.—Both the Philpot and Griffin forces continue to gain strength. Every industry to the west of here is at a standstill, stores doing no business and farming abandoned. Several Philpots procured additional Winchester yesterday. When the news was brought, that the governor talked of sending troops every one laughed. The troops are worthless against mountain wars and will only aggravate things. Thursday, a large force of Philpots came to Manchester to protect their allies who were to be given a preliminary examination for participation in the recent shooting. A large force of the Griffins were there also and trouble is anticipated when they leave town.

The Strike at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., July 21.—The street car strike which had been comparatively peaceful this second time, broke into one big universal riot last night. Scarcely any section of the city was free from the scenes of violence. The trouble arose from attempts to run cars after dark. On Prospect street an explosive was placed on the track. A car was partially wrecked, though no one was badly injured. A mob attacked a number of cars during the evening and at 9 o'clock a non-union conductor fired at the crowd. On Broadway the crowds gressed the track, piled obstructions on it and tried to pull down the wire. A number of arrests were made. A stick of dynamite was thrown on the roof of the Lakeview barns early this morning the intention being to reach the sleeping employees below. The bomb was thrown too far back and though considerable property damage was done, no lives were lost. A riot occurred this morning at Willson avenue. A car passing beneath the Lake Shore Railway bridge was stoned and the trolley wires were torn down.

Inadequate Hospital Force.

Manila, July 16th via Hong Kong, July 21.—Chief surgeon Woodhull has sent a vigorous protest to the War Department through General Otis against the inadequate force, equipment and accommodations of the hospital service in Manila. He declines further responsibility for the health of the army unless the improvements which he recommends are adopted. General Otis himself refused surgeon Woodhull the permission to make and alterations in the hospital service. Twenty per cent. of the army is now sick either in hospitals or in quarters. The doctors and nurses are worn out with extra work. The chief ailment of the troops is dysentery which is largely the result of the heavy army rations served, it being the same as that given the soldiers in Alaska.

DeWitt's Little Early Bessers expel from the system all poisonous accumulations, regulate the stomach, bowels and liver, and purify the blood. They drive away disease, dissipate melancholy, and give health and vigor for the daily routine. Do not gripe or sicken. Edgar Warfield, jr., corner King and Pitt streets.

Col. Ingersoll Dead.

New York, July 21.—Col. Robert Green Ingersoll, the famous lawyer and agnostic lecturer, is reported to have died suddenly at his summer home in Dobbs Ferry, at noon today.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 21.—Robert G. Ingersoll, the well-known lecturer, died at noon today. He was stricken with apoplexy last night. Robert G. Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational clergyman, of such liberal views that he was persecuted for them and in his early life Robert G. Ingersoll imbibed an intense hatred of Calvinism which grew with his growth and finally made him an aggressive opponent of all generally accepted forms of religion. His boyhood was spent partly in Wisconsin and partly in Illinois. He studied law and began his practice in Sawneetown. In 1860 he became captain of the Eleventh cavalry and after the war was over he began to be heard of as an orator and campaign speaker. In 1876 Mr. Ingersoll proposed the name of James G. Blaine in the national republican convention in a speech so eloquent that his own fame extended to all parts of the country. The best known of Mr. Ingersoll's lectures are to be found in book form. They are: "The Gods," "Ghosts," and "Some Mistakes of Moses."

Terrible Explosion.

Xenia, O., July 21.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning at the plant of the Xenia Fuse Manufacturing Company in which three persons were injured, one of whom will die. The plant employs a large number of girls who are engaged in the manufacture of cartridges. A one ton brick structure is a total wreck. Miss Rose O'Donnell, 25 years old, the worst injured, was carried out with her clothing burning off and her body terribly mutilated. Both eyes are gone; her hands were blown off and holes torn in her body. She remained conscious long enough to say she caused the explosion but did not say why. Mrs. Otis Davis, a widow, was frightfully injured about the face and body but was recovered. Ennis Wyckoff had one eye blown out and was otherwise burned. It displayed the greatest heroism, aiding in rescuing the girls from the building despite his own sufferings. He will recover.

Fighting at Close Quarters.

Manila, July 21.—General Smith reports from Iloilo that on Wednesday seventy men of the Sixth infantry, under Captain Byrne, surprised a native force of about 500, at Bobong, island of Panay. A desperate battle at close quarters ensued. Bayonets and clubbed guns were freely used. The natives lost 115 killed. One American was killed and one wounded. A large stock of supplies and arms was captured by the Americans.

Ambassador Porter.

Paris, July 21.—E. T. Scott, second secretary of the American Embassy, here, says that Ambassador Porter has not been offered the portfolio of war in the cabinet to succeed General Alger. Mr. Porter, he says, has just taken out a long lease on his Paris residence and returned it,